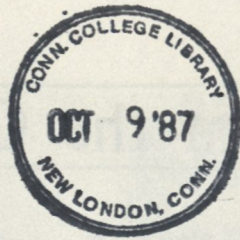


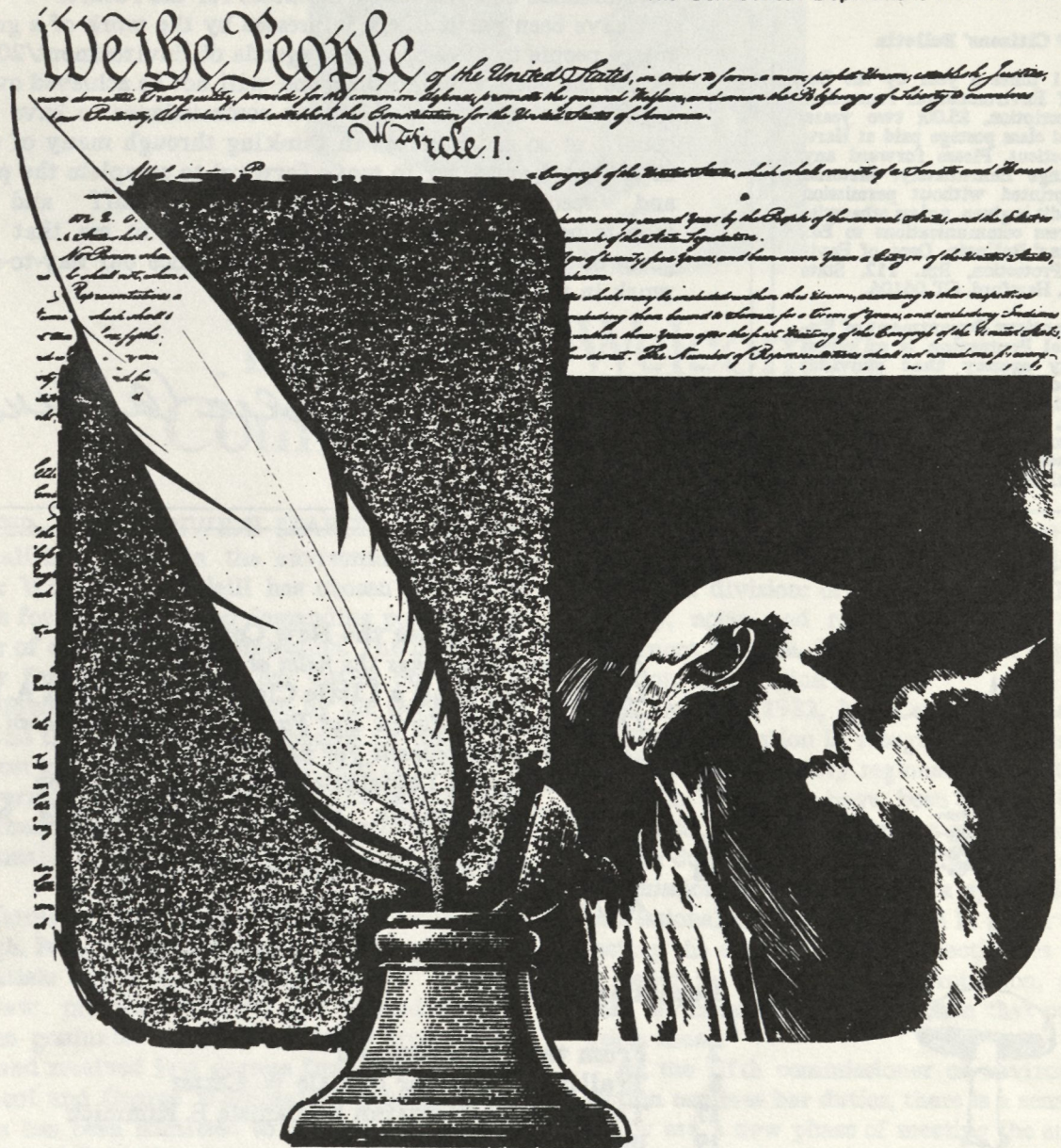
CT Docs  
En 90  
cb  
v.15 #2  
Iten.10B

Conn. Documents



# Citizens' Bulletin

Volume 15 Number 2    October    1987    \$5/yr.  
The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection



## A Remarkable Year of Environmental Legislation



Commissioner  
Leslie Carothers  
Director Info & Ed  
William Delaney  
Editor  
Robert Paier  
Graphics  
Rosemary Gutbrod  
Composition  
Caryn Alleva  
Circulation  
Olive Tyghter  
Business Manager  
Donna Fadoir

Phone  
566-5524

#### DEP Citizens' Bulletin

Published 11 times a year by the Department of Environmental Protection. Yearly subscription, \$5.00; two years, \$9.00. Second class postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut. Please forward any address change immediately. Material may be reprinted without permission provided credit is given, unless otherwise noted. Address communications to Ed., DEP Citizens' Bulletin, Dept. of Environmental Protection, Rm. 112, State Office Bldg., Hartford, CT 06106.

"The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection is an equal opportunity agency that provides service, facilities, and employment opportunities without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, physical or mental disability, national origin, ancestry, marital status, or political beliefs."

## From the Commissioner

Many things about Connecticut and its commitment to environmental protection have impressed me — the dedicated staff at the Department of Environmental Protection, the number and energy of private organizations actively working to influence environmental policy and contribute to achieving our goals, and the degree of consensus on at least the direction we should be taking to preserve and enhance the environment and the state's resources for the future.

I have been particularly impressed by the work of a great many people in developing the agenda of Environment/2000. While the goals are ambitious and will not be achieved overnight, I feel fortunate as a new commissioner to have the benefit of so much effort in thinking through many of our objectives. I am eager to move forward to complete the plan and ready to work with DEP staff and a soon-to-be-established advisory committee to see that the goals of Environment/2000 truly influence our day-to-day work in the Department.

*Leslie Carothers*

October 1987  
Volume 15 Number 2  
\$5/year



Page 4.



Page 8.

Cover by Michael D. Klein

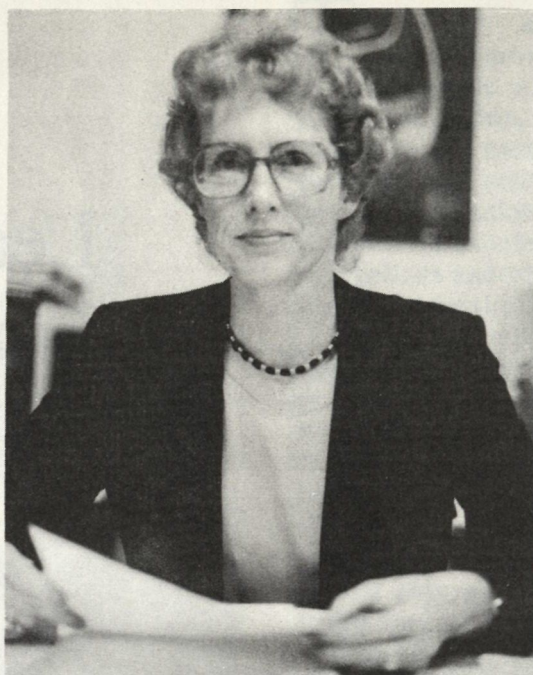
#### Features

- 3 The DEP Welcomes the New Commissioner  
*Leslie Carothers takes the helm at the the DEP.*
- 4 Leaving the Trail a Little Cleaner by Margaret A. Carter  
*The Connecticut Forest and Park Association has been a steward of the environment for nearly a century.*
- 11 Environmental Legislation by Thomas P. Gaffey  
*For environmentalists, 1987 was a remarkable year of landmark legislation.*
- 22 A Tribute to a Decent Man by John Hibbard  
*A friend remembers Bob Garrepy.*

#### Departments

- 2 From the Commissioner
- 8 Trailside Botanizer by Gale W. Carter
- 17 The Natural Historian by Daniela E. Kimmich
- 19 Bulletin Board
- 20 Map of the Month by Alan Levere
- 21 For Your Information by Leslie Lewis
- 21 Night Sky by Francine Jackson
- 23 Letters to the Editor
- 23 Endnote





## The DEP Welcomes Commissioner Carothers

**A**FTER A NATIONWIDE SEARCH of the best qualified people in the environmental field, Governor William A. O'Neill has chosen Ms. Leslie Carothers for the critical and demanding post of commissioner of environmental protection. The new commissioner formally assumed her duties on July 1, 1987, following her confirmation by the General Assembly and the swearing-in ceremonies. Of his choice for the post left vacant by the retirement of Stanley J. Pac, Governor O'Neill said, "I feel the search committee found this state an outstanding candidate of unquestionable credentials to fill this very sensitive post."

Ms. Carothers, who comes to Connecticut from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, brings outstanding academic credentials and a strong background in environmental law, private industry, and federal government. She graduated *summa cum laude* from Smith College, and received law degrees from both Harvard Law School and George Washington University. Ms. Carothers has been admitted to the bar in Ohio and the District of Columbia.

At the time of her appointment to head the DEP, Ms. Carothers was the senior counsel in the environmental law section of PPG Industries, of Pittsburgh, where she provided legal advice and assistance.

Prior to that, Ms. Carothers was associated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for 11

years. Positions held during her tenure there were: chief, fuels and imports branch, mobile source enforcement division; office of the general counsel, air quality, noise, and radiation division; director, enforcement division, EPA Region I; and deputy regional director, EPA Region I.

In October, 1982, Ms. Carothers was awarded a presidential citation in recognition of her outstanding performance as deputy regional administrator.

"I am proud to have been chosen by Governor O'Neill to lead the Department of Environmental Protection during these challenging times," said the new commissioner. "The DEP has a splendid tradition of professionalism and innovation in preserving and protecting the environment. Connecticut is recognized as a leader in environmental protection, and I intend that we maintain and strengthen that position in the years ahead."

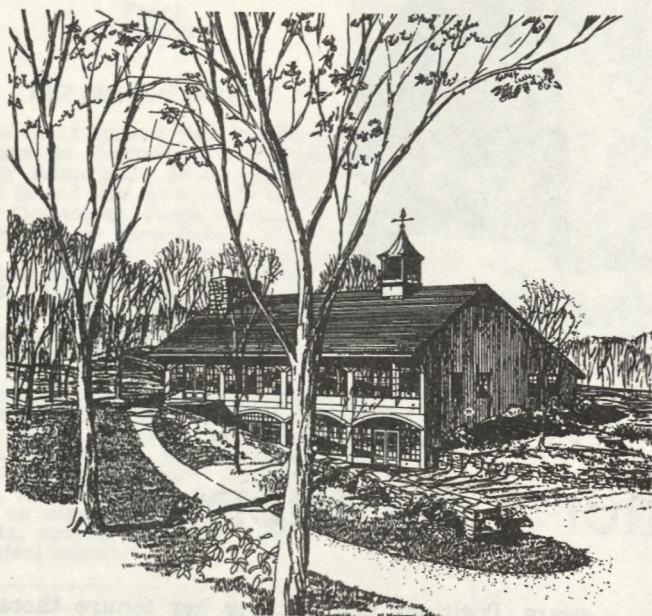
As the fifth commissioner of environmental protection assumes her duties, there is a sense of entering a new era, a new phase of meeting the environmental challenges set before the citizens of Connecticut. It is clear that her staff, the members of the DEP, and the concerned citizens of Connecticut are looking forward to working with the new commissioner.

Welcome to Connecticut and to the DEP, Commissioner Carothers.



# Leaving the Trail a Little Better

by  
Margaret A. Carter  
Environmental Intern



*The new headquarters of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association is in Middlefield.*

For nearly a century, the CFPA has been a steward of our state's forests.

**W**E WANT CONNECTICUT'S LAND preserved *and* appropriately used," says John Hibbard, secretary/forester of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Inc. "Our goal is to ensure the most appropriate use of the land for the greatest number of people."

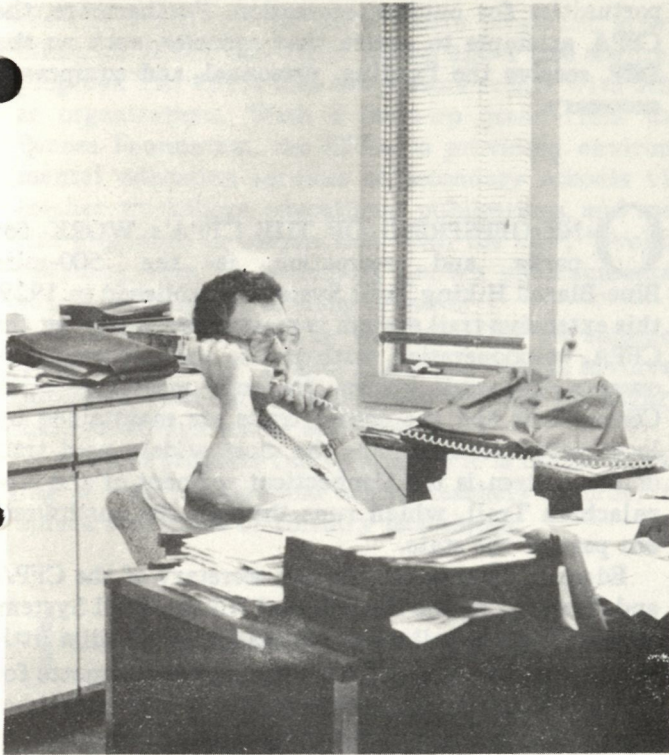
Real progress has been made toward the achievement of this goal. In 1895, when Connecticut was 20 percent forested, the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Inc., (CFPA) was established. Now, 92 years later, Connecticut is 60 percent forested and CFPA's leadership has set a national example for forest conservation. Today, the CFPA has a well-earned reputation as one of the state's oldest and most respected

conservation organizations.

**C**ONNECTICUT'S DEFORESTATION in the 1800s was due both to timber harvesting and to clearing for agriculture. By the end of the 1800s, much of the land had reverted back to forest. However, a common phenomenon at the time was that sparks thrown from locomotives were causing forest fires and widespread destruction. In this historical context, the CFPA was established.

The 1895 constitution of the CFPA listed the following objectives: to develop public appreciation of forests and the need for preserving them; to dissem-





*John Hibbard, secretary/forester of the CFPA, is considered one of the most knowledgeable of Connecticut's environmentalists. (Photos: M. Carter)*

ate information on the science of forestry; to secure the passage and enforcement of laws relating to forestry; to forward the establishment of state and national parks and reservations; to encourage the study of forestry in the schools.

In short, the CFPA was established to safeguard the state's declining natural resources through education, litigation, and conservation. Through time, these goals, while expressed in different forms, have ultimately remained the same. Their purpose was and is to protect Connecticut's rich natural heritage so that residents can enjoy the economic, aesthetic, and recreational benefits available in the state.

**T**WO OF THE CFPA's MAJOR GOALS, forest management and preservation, mean the use of natural resources and simultaneous protection of ecological stability. It has been recognized that forest lands provide ecological health such as watershed and wildlife habitat protection, as well as scenic and economic benefits. Contrary to popular belief, however, forest land *can* be successfully managed by trained foresters who can balance forest resources, aesthetics, and recreational benefits. Thus, managed land can be successfully used for practical purposes, such as timber harvesting; ecological purposes, such as watershed protection; and aesthetic and recreational purposes, such as hiking.

**T**HE CFPA HAS SUPPORTED the preservation of Connecticut's environment for nearly a century. Public and private agencies respect the CFPA's leadership, and its staff works closely with state agencies, such as the DEP, municipalities, corporations, and individuals to protect land and water quality. In addition, the publication *Agenda for State Action* is distributed annually by the CFPA to identify policies and programs pertinent to the quality of life in Connecticut.

The CFPA assists land acquisition efforts of the state, community land trusts, and environmental organizations by providing technical assistance and, when necessary, by acquiring land directly for transfer to appropriate agencies. Land ownership is a purpose of the CFPA only in cases where it advances the CFPA's primary goals. Land preservation ensures that, in turn, proper management and use will occur so that natural resources and recreation will be protected for future generations.

**A** LONG-TIME CHAMPION of public recreation areas, the CFPA has been instrumental in state acquisition of more than 100 parks and forests. By promoting donation of private lands and public land acquisition, the CFPA has significantly increased op-



*CFPA's Education and Development Coordinator Linda Rapp has helped spread awareness of forestry.*





*One of CFPA'S major goals is the simultaneous use of natural resources and protection of ecological stability.*

portunities for outdoor recreation. Furthermore, the CFPA attempts to assure that agencies, such as the DEP, receive the funding, personnel, and equipment necessary.

ONE OFFSPRING OF THE CFPA'S WORK for parks and recreation is the 500-mile Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System. Established in 1929, this extensive trail system is maintained solely by the CFPA, in cooperation with public and private landowners. The trail system traverses most regions in Connecticut and the actual trails are maintained by local volunteers. Perhaps the most widely used trail of the system is the Connecticut segment of the Appalachian Trail, which runs through the northwestern part of the state.

Edgar L. Heermance, former secretary of the CFPA and "parent" of the Blue-Blazed Hiking Trail System, stated, "A good trailsman always leaves a trail a little better than he finds it." This has become the motto for the entire trail system. It is hoped that hikers will not stray from marked trails, will remove branches, obstructions, and litter, both to assist the volunteer trail crews and as a courtesy to private landowners. Hikers are asked to "take only pictures, leave only foot prints."

THE CFPA PUBLISHES A VARIETY OF BOOKS, pamphlets, and magazines to enhance public understanding of conservation issues and to improve access to recreational resources.

The *Connecticut Walk Book* is the CFPA's best known publication. Now in its 15th edition, it is a completely revised and updated guide to the 500 miles of the Blue-Blazed Trail System. It contains descriptive information about the trails, points of historical and geologic interest, and directions to the most scenic views. It also contains removeable maps of the individual trails for use while hiking.

*Forest Trees of Southern New England* is a 56-page illustrated pocket manual giving names and descriptions of 48 forest trees. Simple leaf, bark, and twig keys are included for both summer and winter identification.

*Connecticut Woodlands* is a quarterly magazine which details the work of the CFPA. *Connecticut in Perspective* and assorted pamphlets pertaining to specific aspects of forestry and conservation are also available from the CFPA.

EDUCATION has always been an important function of the CFPA. Under the direction of Education and Development Coordinator Linda Rapp,



the CFPA has offered slide/lecture programs, group hikes, an Arbor Day Open House, and a tree seedling program. The CFPA also co-sponsors events with other organizations. With a start-up grant from the Barnes Foundation, the CFPA is providing environmental education services to secondary schools via teacher workshops, educational publications, and special programs. In conjunction with the DEP, "Project Learning Tree," a nationally-known environmental education program, is being offered.

The CFPA also works with the DEP on summer projects including "Project SEARCH," which involves intensive research in wilderness settings by highly motivated high school students.

Another program run by the CFPA is the networking of tree farmers and school teachers in order to spread awareness of forestry techniques.

**J**OHN HIBBARD is both the secretary/forester of the CFPA and its executive director. He joined the organization nearly a quarter of a century ago in 1963, and he has been a force in the development of the organization. He also has worked closely with government agencies, such as the DEP, to ensure the continued and improved legal protection of forests, scenery, wildlife, natural resources, and outdoor recreation. Dennis DeCarli, deputy commissioner of the DEP's Division of Conservation and Preservation, stated that John Hibbard is one of the most knowledgeable people in Connecticut on natural resource management laws. Hibbard is a registered lobbyist and has been supportive of the DEP's Division of Conservation and Preservation. He has also been a member of several task forces, such as one on coastal zone management, and he chairs the Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Advisory Board.

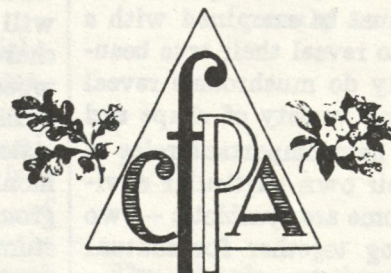
**T**HE CFPA MOVED to its present location at the James L. Goodwin Forest and Park Center in Middlefield last year. The move has allowed room for expansion of the CFPA's services. In addition to office space, there is a large meeting room and a library.

The CFPA has evolved and expanded in nearly a century of meeting the conservation and recreational needs of Connecticut residents and making Connecticut a better place to live. Residents of our state are indeed fortunate in having such a good friend and neighbor as the Connecticut Forest and Park Association.

For further information, write the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, Inc., 16 Meriden Road, Route 66, Middletown, CT, 06457-2945, or phone: (203) 346-8733. ■

"A good  
trailsmen always  
leaves the trail  
a little better  
than he finds  
it."

*Edgar L. Heermance*



Founded 1895



## Mushroom Oddities

by  
Gale W. Carter  
Illustrations by  
Pamela Carter

Seekers of mushrooms often look for the delectable morel or some other edible mushroom. People are also concerned with whether the mushrooms they are collecting are poisonous or not. These mushroom hunters probably make up the majority of our present-day amateur mycologists.

Let us look at mushrooms, however, from a different point of view. Are there mushrooms with some unusual features that stimulate our interest? Or others that appeal merely because they are aesthetically pleasing?

Mushrooms, as a species of plant, very often go unnoticed. However, on closer inspection, they reveal an amazing diversity of shape and color. Some must be examined with a hand lens to reveal their true beauty. Not only do mushrooms reveal an intriguing variety of shape and color, they have important roles to play in their own particular environment. Some are symbiotic — two plants living together for mutual benefit; others are saprophytic — plants living on dead plant mate-

rial; and others are parasitic — plants living on live plants. I hope to show some of these interesting features to you by examining some of the more colorful and unusual of our native mushrooms.

Did you know that some mushrooms are luminescent? There are several common mushrooms in this group, such as the bitter oyster (*Panellus stiptus*), Jack O'Lantern (*Omphalotus olearius*) and golden trumpet (*Xeromphalina* sp.). Each of these species is a wood-rotting fungus. They possess microscopic threads that penetrate the wood and will glow if the wood is moist. This characteristic disappears if the wood dries.

Bitter oyster, which refers to its taste, is a saprophyte and is commonly found growing in dense groups or clusters on old logs or stumps of deciduous trees. It is a small mushroom with a tough brownish fruiting cap. This varies

in width from 3/8 to 1 1/4 inch wide. A spore print will reveal that it has white spores. You can prove

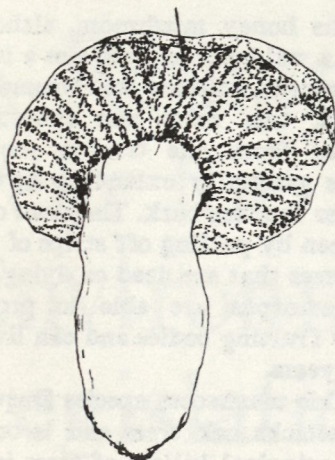
Jack O'Lantern



this for yourself by placing the mushroom on a piece of white paper under a glass container. Check



Mushroom Pimples



Golden Pimple Mushroom

which consists largely of edible types. The Jack O'Lantern is sometimes called false chanterelle, but can be separated from the true chanterelles by observing how it bears its spores. They are found on sharp-edged gills, while the chanterelles do not have true gills. The latter have spores that are borne on ridges or folds or, in some species, on a surface that is nearly smooth.

If the Jack O'Lantern is observed when the mushroom is fresh, it

this after 10 to 12 hours -- not too much longer because some mushrooms become mushy after this.

My first acquaintance with the bitter oyster goes back many years. One night I observed it glowing from a considerable distance. On close inspection, I found about a two-foot single row of these tiny mushrooms growing on a fallen log. I collected one of them and put it in my shirt pocket. It continued to glow. However, when I left it on my desk overnight, it lost this quality.

I have enjoyed watching the Jack O'Lantern mushroom, a parasitic luminescent. A clump of them has appeared on my neighbor's lawn the past few years. They grow on tree roots and will eventually kill the tree if they persist. This colorful orange mushroom is much larger than the bitter oyster. Its cap varies in width from three to eight inches. This species is sometimes confused with the chanterelles, a group



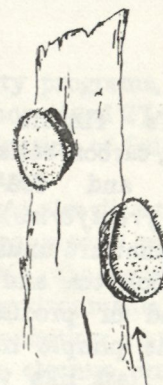
Dead Man's Fingers

will give off an eerie green light, similar to that of the bitter oyster.

There has been speculation as to why certain mushrooms are luminescent. One suggestion is that it is to attract the attention of night-flying insects to ensure the dissemination of the mushroom's spores.

Parasitism in mushrooms is another oddity. I have been able to observe this condition frequently in walks that I take to a beautiful hemlock gorge. A group of mushrooms called the mushroom pimples (genus *Hypomyces*) attacks the cap and stalk of certain species of mushroom and distorts its appearance. A hand lens is needed to see the pimples.

The lobster mushroom (*Hypomyces lactifluorum*) is bright orange as a result of being covered with masses of tiny pimples. These pimples contain flesh-like vessels (*perithecia*) that envelope and embed in the soft fleshy gills of brittlecaps. Brittlecaps are mushrooms which have brightly colored caps (*Russula*) and milky caps, and which exude milky juice (*Lactarius*). The *Hypomyces* first appear white and, as the spores mature, become orange.



Eyelash Cup  
(greatly enlarged)

The pimple mushroom is believed to be edible, but because it is



difficult to establish with certainty what host it is growing on, it should not be eaten.

The green mushroom pimple is similar to the orange species just mentioned. It also attacks numerous species of *Russula*.

The golden mushroom pimple (*Hypomyces chysospermus*) attacks species of *Boletes*, mushrooms with fleshy pores, even attacking *Boletus parasiticus*, a mushroom that attacks still another fungus, the earth ball (*Scleroderms*). The golden pimple goes through three major stages. It starts out being white, next becomes a powdery lemon-yellow, and eventually becomes reddish brown. The first two stages are spore-producing. The final stage is a sexual stage and is not commonly seen.

The Amanita mushroom pimple (*Hypomyces hyalinus*) attacks only Amanitas, many of which are poisonous. Its reddish pimples form a white to pink covering over numerous species of Amanita, distorting their appearance.

Dead man's fingers (*Xylaria polymorpha*), carbon balls (*Daldinia concentrica*) and red cushion (*Hypoxylon fragiforme*) are other mushrooms that are unusual. They are all saprophytes, and have the same method of producing their spores as the pimple mushrooms, which is in flask-like vessels embedded in their walls.

Eyelash cup (*Scutellinia scutellata*), a saprophyte, appeals to me because of its color and beauty when seen under a hand lens. It has an unusual appearance, being cup-like and ringed by long dark hairs that resemble eyelashes.

Green stain (*Chlorociboria aeruginascens*), another saprophyte, appears as small stalked, blue-green cups on blue-green stained dark

wood. The cup is 1/4 inch wide. The wood stained green is commonly seen, while the cups are less often observed. Their diminutive size and exquisite color are their chief attractions.

At one time, "green oak," as the stained wood is often called, was used as a veneer for making English dinner tables and plates, known as Tunbridge ware.

The honey mushroom is another unusual species. It is often called shoe string mushroom because of its unusual, strand-like mycelia, the rhizomorphs that resemble shoe

Honey Mushroom



The stalk has a white to cream-colored ring. A spore print will reveal white spores. This species of mushroom is highly variable.

The honey mushroom, although it is a wild edible, produces a lot of destruction to trees. Its rhizomorphs attack tree roots and eventually spread from one tree to another, some gradually extending upward under the tree bark. They can often be seen by pulling off strips of bark on trees that are dead or dying. The rhizomorphs are able to produce new fruiting bodies and can live on for years.

This mushroom species frequently attacks oak trees and is one of the principal killers of trees in the Northeast. It especially attacks oaks that have become vulnerable by several years of defoliation by gypsy moths.

The role of the honey mushroom in its environment depends on circumstances. It at times is parasitic and at other times is saprophytic. There are even conditions where it may be symbiotic, as when its underground strands are connected to live tree roots to obtain sugar from the tree. The connection may help the tree to increase its ability to absorb minerals and water.

In searching for a wide range of mushrooms that are unusual, an ideal area to visit is one that has many fallen trees and a forest floor littered with broken branches. On a night hike to this same area, you may also find some of the luminescent fungi we have talked about, as this is a rather common characteristic of mushrooms found growing on wood.

Whatever your interest in these fascinating plants, be ready for surprises and perhaps a new and interesting hobby.

laces. These are responsible for a tree disease called "shoe string root rot." This mushroom appears in its fruiting stage in clusters near the bases of stumps and trees. Its fruiting cap is yellow-brown, and varies in width from one to four inches.



# A Remarkable Year for Environmental Legislation

by  
**Thomas P. Gaffey**  
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner  
and  
Legislative Liaison, DEP

**R**EMARKABLE. For the environmentally minded Connecticut resident, the 1987 session of the General Assembly was truly remarkable. This past legislative session will long be remembered as one in which environmental issues were put to the forefront of Governor O'Neill's and the Assembly's agenda. Issues such as hazardous waste cleanup, wetlands protection, land acquisition, recycling, coastal management, state park improvements, and lakes management commanded the attention of the governor and the General Assembly. These issues evolved through the legislative process during the long days between January and June into truly landmark pieces of environmental law and bolstered regulatory programs within the DEP.

Governor O'Neill, to the delight of every environmentalist in Connecticut, proposed a budget in January which provided more staff to the DEP than had any previous state budget. The 89 new positions in the governor's budget ran the gamut of the department's programs, from air toxics to wildlife, from hazardous waste management to the water compli-

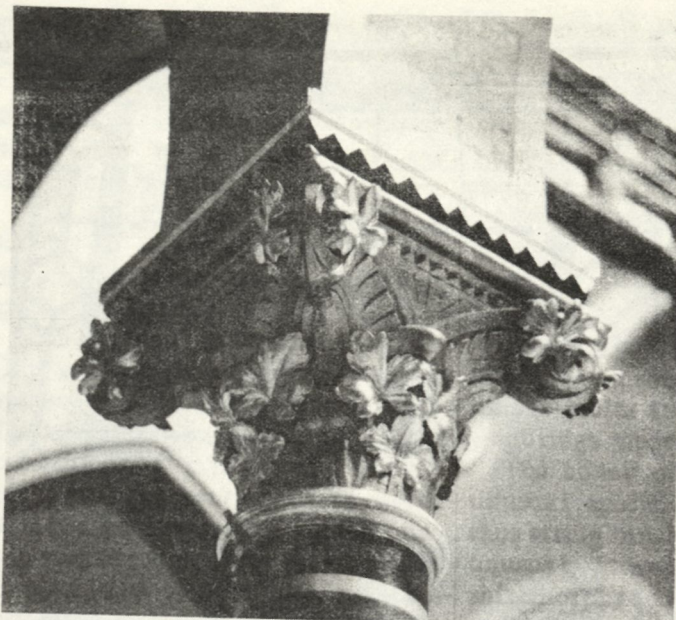


ance pretreatment and toxicity programs, to name a few. Additionally, the governor added 27 positions to fill the void left by the termination of federal dollars to several of the DEP's programs.

The governor's capital budget also directed millions of dollars to tackle new environmental problems and add to existing projects. Again, the beneficiaries of these dollars were various environmental programs and projects, such as land acquisition, state park improvements, hazardous waste cleanup, improvement to municipal sewage treatment facilities, and new water mains to replace water supplied from contaminated wells.

**O**UR FRIENDS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY continued the funding effort for environmental programs outlined in the governor's budget, and added to them. On the appropriations side of the budget, six additional positions were written into the budget, including conservation officers, park police officers, and administrative positions to assist the





In 1987, truly landmark pieces of environmental legislation were passed.

DEP's business administration bureau and pesticides program. The Legislature also added dollars for coastal area management grants, the summer music program at Harkness Memorial State Park, pay raises for lifeguards and other seasonal positions in our state parks, establishment of a new "Heritage Park System," grants to municipalities for tipping fee subsidies at resource recovery facilities, household hazardous waste collection, and safe disposal of pesticides.

The efforts of the appropriations committee of the General Assembly were exceptional. The foresight and hard work of the members of that committee should be applauded, particularly the co-chairs, Representative Janet Polinsky and Senator Joseph Harper, and Representative Mary Mushinsky, who chaired the sub-committee on Conservation and Preservation.

On the capital improvements side, the Finance Committee of the General Assembly also added to the governor's budget. Funds were provided for the American Shakespeare Theatre State Park, Silver Sands State Park, West Rock Ridge State Park, the new lakes management program, numerous municipal flood and erosion control projects, land acquisition, watershed protection, municipal water quality improvement projects, fish ladders on the Farmington River, and a grant to the metropolitan district in Hartford County for construction of a composting plant.

These projects, and others which the Finance Committee added, represent millions of dollars committed to environmental projects throughout Connecticut. Co-chairs Senator William DiBella and Representative Ronald Smoko, along with Representatives Carrie Perry, Benjamin DeZinno, T.J. Casey, and John Savage, deserve special mention for their efforts.

This year's newly-appointed Environment Committee created environmental legislation which raised many an eyebrow and attracted much support from many in the Legislature and the public. Many of the members of the Committee were new to the Legislature and to environmental issues. They were eager to work, and work they did. Led by the very capable co-chairs Senator Michael Meotti and Representative Mary Mushinsky, the Committee pursued an ambitious agenda. The Committee discussed, heard, and worked on hundreds of bills. By session's end, 76 Environment Committee bills were signed by the governor and enacted into law.

**J**UST AS IN MOST ENDEAVORS, HOWEVER, it is not the quantity of the product, but the quality that matters. It is in that regard that the work of this committee was extraordinary. Too many hours to count were put in by Senator Meotti, Representative Mushinsky, Senator George "Doc" Gunther, and Representative Jack Tiffany, who reviewed and screened every bill to make certain that they were drafted



properly.

The spirit of cooperation in the Environment Committee is probably unique compared to other committees of the General Assembly. Partisanship is usually checked at the door of this committee. Veteran members help newcomers understand both the issues and the process. During the five months of a session of

the General Assembly, they work for the common goal of improving the environment and quality of life in Connecticut. Their commitment and hard work are to be commended.

Here is a brief summary of some of the more notable pieces of environmental legislation:

**P.A. 87-561: An Act Concerning the Discovery and Clean-up of Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites.**

This act, which was proposed by Governor O'Neill in January, established a "state superfund" to fund remedial action at hazardous waste disposal sites in Connecticut. The act directs the commissioner of the DEP to establish a program for the discovery and evaluation of hazardous waste disposal sites, and includes provisions for the containment and removal of hazardous wastes on such sites.

The DEP must maintain an inventory of hazardous waste sites in Connecticut, assess all sites listed on the inventory, establish priority for those sites for remedial action, and pursue remedial action at those sites. Remedial action can be pursued by referring the site to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for funding from the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, by issuing administrative orders to responsible parties, or by using funds from the existing emergency spill response fund or the new "state superfund." The Legislature bonded 10 million dollars for the new "state superfund."

The commissioner must also establish a toll-free telephone line to receive anonymous information regarding hazardous waste, and must report annually to the Environment Committee on the activities of this new program.

**P.A. 87-533: An Act Concerning the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses.**

This public act is the direct result of a cooperative effort of the DEP, various environmental groups, and the Environment Committee to

strengthen the inland wetlands statutes, thereby providing strict controls over regulated activities in our wetlands. This legislation was of the highest priority to the Environment Committee. Co-chairs Senator Meotti and Representative Mushinsky actively participated in the negotiations on the bill and had a strong hand in drafting the language.

This act mandates every municipality in Connecticut to establish an Inland Wetlands Agency by July 1, 1988. Currently, there are 13 towns without a local wetlands agency that have to be regulated by the state. The intent of this requirement is to alleviate a significant burden on DEP's staff and to enable them to consider the wetlands on a statewide basis.

This act requires the commissioner to develop comprehensive training programs for inland wetland commission members and to adopt regulations establishing reporting requirements to the commissioner on local agency activities. This will help local commission members to make more informed decisions and allow the DEP to closely monitor those decisions.

This act enables the commissioner of DEP or a local wetlands agency to deny an application wherever a "feasible and prudent alternative" exists. This language has a significant impact on strengthening our wetlands statutes.

This act requires local inland wetlands agencies to adopt regulations that provide for the establishment of wetlands boundaries, the form for an application to conduct regulated activities, notice and publication requirements, and criteria and procedures for the review of

applications and enforcement. Also, local agencies are required to complete a public hearing within 45 days of its commencement, and to act on the application within 35 days after that.

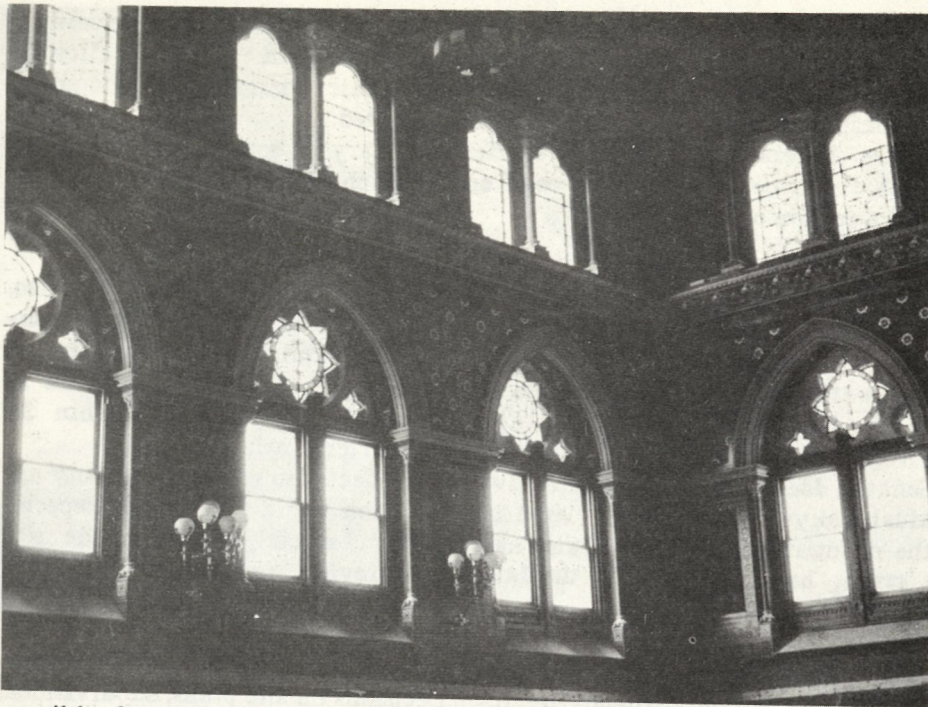
The act also requires that any application for a subdivision, special permit, special exception, or site plan review must be accompanied by a wetlands application on the same day if there is planned development in a regulated wetland area. Decisions on site plans, subdivisions, special permits, or special exceptions cannot be rendered until the wetlands agency makes a final decision.

Finally, if a development requires zoning or subdivision approval, no regulated activities may take place in a wetland until final zoning or subdivision approvals are granted. Neighboring municipalities are to be notified by the applicant if the proposal involves a wetland or watercourse within 500 feet of the neighboring municipality's border. Also, the commissioner of DEP may revoke a municipal wetlands agency's authority if it has consistently failed over a period of time to perform its duties.

**P.A. 87-338: An Act Concerning Enforcement of Inland Wetland and Air Pollution Laws.**

This act authorizes the commissioner of the DEP to impose administrative civil penalties for inland wetlands violations for failure to file required information or obtain necessary permits prior to conducting any regulated activity in an inland wetland. It also subjects any person who willfully or knowingly violates the wetlands law to a fine, imprisonment, or both. Corporate officers could also be criminally liable if they are re-





sponsible for any violation of the wetlands act committed by their corporation.

The act allows the commissioner or any person owning or occupying any portion of land within a radius of 90 feet of a wetland or watercourse involved in any action to appeal that action to Superior Court. It also allows the commissioner to appear as a party to any action brought by any person within 30 days after such appeal is returned to the Court.

If a municipality fails to enforce its inland wetlands regulations, the commissioner will now have the authority to issue orders of violations, revoke permits, require posting of bonds, enter property, impose civil penalties, require restoration of natural resources, and issue cease and desist orders.

The act also subjects violators of air pollution laws and orders to correct a violation to additional fines and possible imprisonment.

**P.A. 87-544: An Act Mandating Recycling in Municipalities, and Concerning Source Reduction Planning.**

This act requires the commissioner to revise the statewide solid

waste management plan to include a strategy to recycle not less than 25 percent of the solid waste generated in the state by January 1, 1991. The strategy employed by the commissioner must include the development of intermediate processing centers, recommendations for assigning municipalities to regional recycling programs, options for local compliance of municipalities with recycling requirements, and the composting of solid waste.

The commissioner is also required to adopt regulations designating items that are required to be recycled. Those items will have to be recycled by municipalities within three months of the establishment of service to municipalities by a regional processing system. On and after January 1, 1991, no item required to be recycled can knowingly be accepted by a landfill for disposal or by a resource recovery facility for incineration. Environmentalists across Connecticut hailed the passage of this bill. It was the product of the combined efforts of the Environment Committee, the DEP, and the Recycling Task Force. State Representatives Mushinsky, David Anderson, Elizabeth Brown, and Senator Meotti carried the ball tirelessly for this program.

**P.A. 87-492: An Act Establishing a Grant Program to Improve the Water Quality of Recreational Lakes.**

This act authorizes the commissioner to make a grant to any municipality or lake association for a project to improve the water quality of a lake used for public recreation. The types of projects covered by this program are: diagnostic feasibility studies associated with eutrophication, lake management activities, watershed management, or any implementation measure designed to improve or restore water quality. "Lake association" is defined as a district with the authority to make appropriations, levy taxes, and perform lake management functions.

The eligibility of a project for a grant will be determined by the commissioner based on the Federal Clean Water Act and public benefit.

**P.A. 87-543: An Act Concerning Funds for the Chemical Disposal Day Program.**

This act amends the DEP's very successful grant program for Chemical Disposal Days conducted by municipalities, regional planning agencies, or regional councils of elected officials. The act allows any grantee, under this program, to be eligible for up to two grants per fiscal year. The F.Y. 1988 budget included \$204,000 for these grants.

**P.A. 87-463: An Act Creating a Statewide Heritage Park System.**

This act directs the commissioner of DEP, in consultation with the commissioner of Economic Development, and the State Historical Commission, to develop criteria and guidelines for the designation of heritage parks consisting of sites in a region linked by a common social or historical theme. Subsequent to that, the commissioner of DEP may designate the boundaries, name, and theme of any heritage park, as well as any physical sites to be included. Any designation of a heritage park must be consistent with the State



Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation-  
al Plan.

This new system of heritage parks will develop new recreational opportunities in conjunction with preserving the interpretation of the heritage of Connecticut's municipalities and stimulate economic growth. The F.Y. 1988 budget included \$100,000 for the designation of heritage parks.

**S.A. 87-63: An Act Concerning Aquifer Management.**

This act establishes a task force to study and review the development of ground water strategy. This task force will solicit public review and comment on the DEP report entitled "Protection of High and Moderate Yield Stratified Drift Aquifers," define the implementation costs of the recommendations made by that report, review implementation of the DEP's aquifer program, and propose legislation, if appropriate. The task force shall submit its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly on or before February 15, 1988.

Aquifer protection issues promise to be a major focus of the Environment Committee next year.

**P.A. 87-531: An Act Increasing the Penalty for Illegal Dumping.**

This act was proposed by the DEP to increase penalties for anyone convicted of illegally dumping solid waste in Connecticut, and for any trash collector who dumps waste at an undesignated landfill. The commissioner will now have the authority to order a responsible party to remove any illegally dumped material and to seek fines and civil penalties of not more than \$10,000 per day for each day the violation continues. Any collector who dumps more than one cubic foot in volume of refuse in an undesignated landfill shall be liable for civil penalties up to \$1,000 for first violation, and up to \$5,000 for a subsequent violation.

The act also requires the commis-

sioner to conduct public hearings for any vertical or horizontal expansion of a landfill. Also, the act requires municipalities to allow the transportation of preseggregated recyclables directly to facilities which accept and process them.

**P.A. 87-556: An Act Requiring the Commissioner of the DEP to Determine the Need for Resource Recovery Facilities.**

This act requires the commissioner to make a written determination of need before issuing a permit for a resources recovery facility. In making that determination, the commissioner must consider the solid waste disposal needs of the state, and ensure that permitting additional facilities will not result in a substantial excess capacity of resource recovery facilities or disrupt the orderly transportation of the disposal of solid waste in the area affected by such a facility.

**P.A. 87-395: An Act Concerning Notice of Contaminated Wells.**

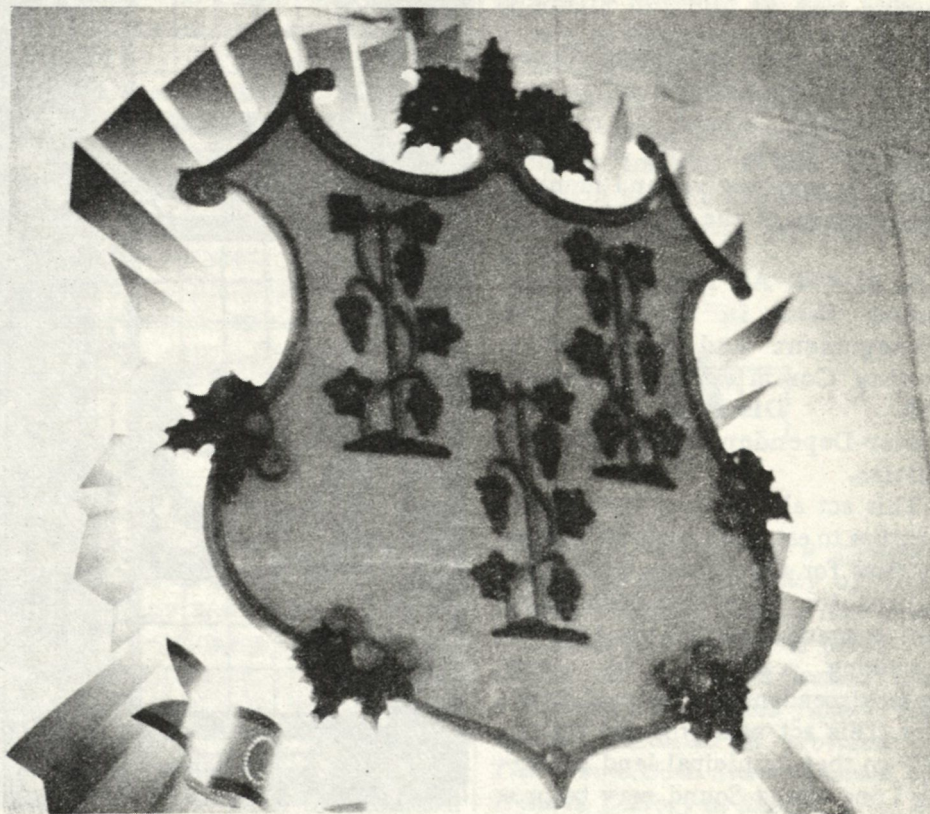
This act allows the commissioner to cause to be filed a notice in the

land records of a contaminated well in the town in which the well is located, provided that the commissioner of Health Services has determined that the water from that well poses an unacceptable health risk to the persons using that well for drinking water or domestic purposes.

**P.A. 87-540: An Act Establishing a Mechanism for the Siting of a Regional Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility.**

This act fulfills Connecticut's requirement to develop a siting process for low-level radioactive waste facilities pursuant to the federal Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in case our state is chosen as a host state.

This act directs the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service to prepare a low-level radioactive waste management plan and to select potential sites for a low-level radioactive waste facility. The service must then evaluate the potential sites and select a site for a facility no later than 12 months before the federal deadline for siting a facility. The Service has





also been granted the authority to condemn real property for the purpose of siting a facility under this act.

The act directs the Connecticut Siting Council to decide on the issuance of a "certificate of public safety and necessity" to any person applying for such certification. Upon receipt of an application, the Siting Council must notify the governor and the chief elected official of the municipality in which the proposed facility is located of the date of receipt of the application. The Council must consider a number of factors, including environmental, health, safety, and financial concerns, when determining action on an application.

The act also directs the DEP to require all necessary environmental permits and approvals for such a facility, and to monitor compliance with all environmental laws at the facility before, during, and after its operation. The commissioner has the authority to issue cease and desist orders to the facility and to suspend or revoke any previously-issued permit upon a showing of cause at a hearing.

The act also establishes "local project review committees" in any municipality where a regional low-level waste facility is located, so that it may review and monitor the operation of the facility.

**P.A. 87-474: An Act Clarifying Terms Used in Coastal Area Management and Authorizing Zoning Commissions to Establish Districts for Water-Dependent Uses and Facilities.**

This act allows local zoning authorities to establish separate zoning districts for shore-front land areas utilized for water-dependent uses, such as marinas, shipyards, and fish processing plants, or any water-dependent recreational facilities. This act was proposed by the DEP so that municipal land bordering Long Island Sound may be pro-

tected from other uses besides water-dependent uses, such as residential development.

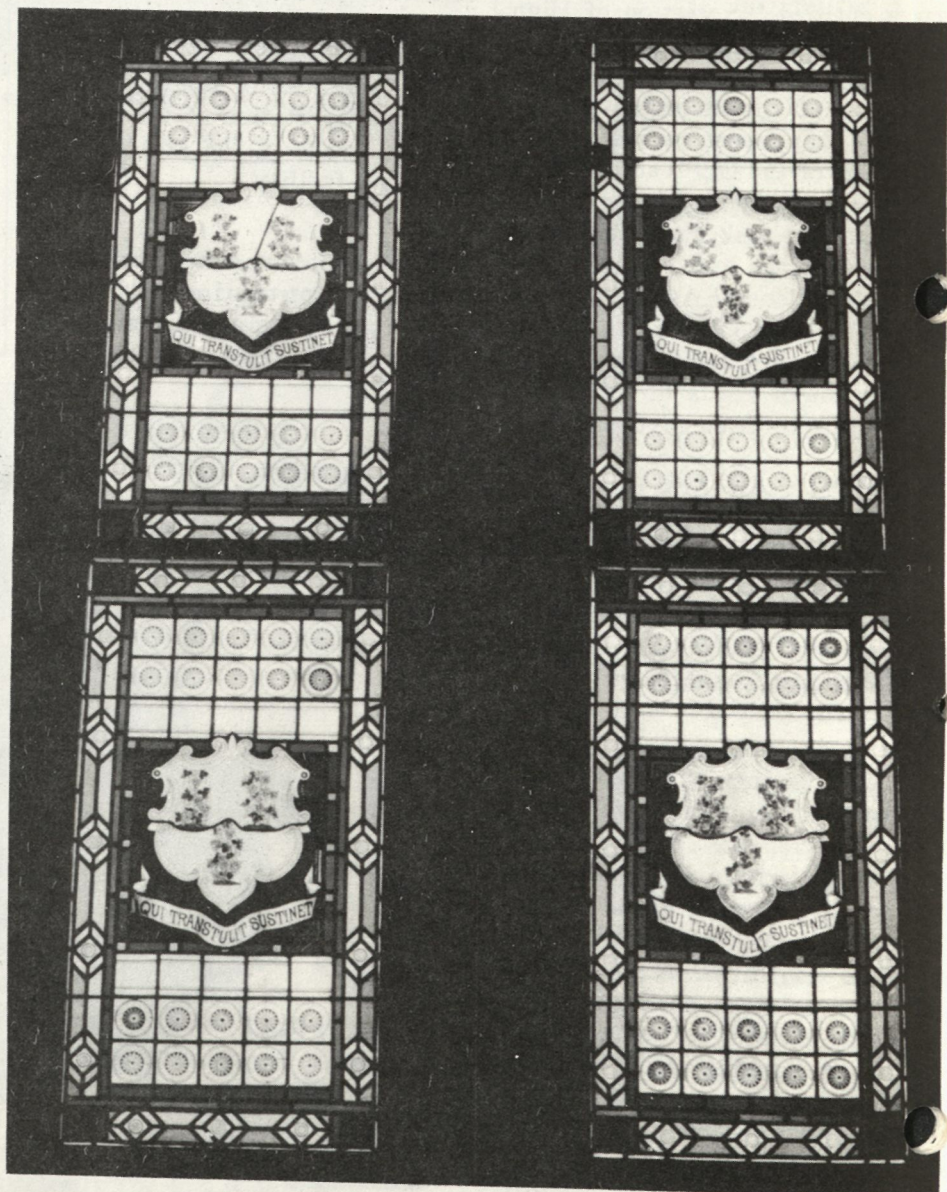
**P.A. 87-495: An Act Concerning Structures, Dredging, and Jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the DEP along Tidal, Coastal, and Navigable Waters.**

This act allows the commissioner to regulate structures, fill, obstructions, and dredging in coastal waters to the high water mark. The act also requires local zoning commissions to perform coastal site plan reviews of shoreline flood and erosion projects and enables the DEP to adopt regulations dealing with the removal of materials from tidal and coastal waters consistent with tidal

wetland, harbor management, and coastal management laws.

**P.A. 87-438: An Act Concerning Civil Penalties for Violations of Coastal Management, Stream Channel Encroachment, and Navigable Water Laws and Concerning Appeals from Decisions of the Commissioner of the DEP Regarding Removal of Sand and Gravel, Structures, Dredging, and Stream Channel Encroachment Lines.**

This act establishes a penalty of \$1,000 per day per violation for conducting a regulated activity within the coastal zone without the appropriate local zoning and/or state permit approvals.





## Between Heaven and Hell

by  
Daniela E. Kimmich  
Illustrations by  
Mary Jane Spring

The first jack-o'-lanterns were turnips or rutabagas carved by the Irish for Halloween.

In Druidic Ireland and Britain, the end of October was a time for the Samhain festival, a fall harvest celebration. The Druids believed that evil people who had been turned to animals became human again, and that souls returned from the dead to join great processions. Great bonfires blazed in honor of the sun god.



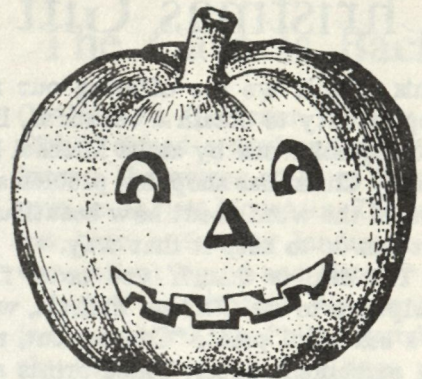
Poor folks went to the homes of people who'd had good harvests, asking for a share of their bounty and implying a threat of repercussions if they were refused. Today, this custom can still be seen as tiny "trick-or-treaters" go from door to door. Some of the old mystical practices are represented by skeletons, ghosts, scarecrows, and animal costumes.

The jack-o'-lantern, according to Irish folk legend, began with an unfortunate fellow named Jack, whose soul had been damned. Although Satan tried to claim his soul many times, Jack always managed to outwit him. When Jack died, Heaven refused him because of his drunken ways. By then, the Devil no longer wanted the soul of this man who was more clever than he. With no resting place for his soul, Jack made a lantern from a turnip and put one of Hell's burning coals inside to light the way on his eternal wanderings.

Around 735 A.D., Pope Gregory III instituted Allhallows Day (All Saints Day) on November 1. The purpose was to counter the pagan practices with a feast day celebrating Christian life, but the old traditions survived to become Halloween, the eve of Allhallows.

A thousand years after Halloween began, Americans substituted the bigger and rounder pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo*) for the turnip. Pumpkins had not been known in Europe before the discovery of the New World. Although the place and date of their origin are not certain, fossil remains of pumpkins dating back nearly to 9000 B.C. were found in Mexico, where it is believed they were first cultivated. Pumpkins — along with beans, corn, and other squashes — were staples of the ancient New World civilizations.

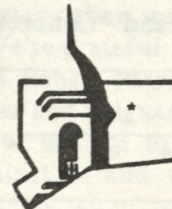
During the Colonial period, pumpkins grew from southeastern



Canada to Mexico City. Many parts of the plant were used by Native Americans. Seeds were deep-fried and salted or an edible oil was extracted. The rind was baked, broiled, or roasted. The skins of the fruit were fashioned into containers. Even the flowers were collected as a delicacy.

The American Indians taught the European settlers how to plant, harvest, preserve, and cook pumpkins. The Colonists, in turn, introduced the pumpkin to Europe, where its popularity quickly spread. It was especially esteemed in Asia Minor. Today, in Manchuria, dried strips of pumpkin flesh are a major food.

Although the pumpkin is no longer a staple in America, it is difficult to imagine a year without pumpkin pie or a Halloween without the grotesquely glowing smile of Jack.



*Daniela E. Kimmich is a graduate student at the University of Connecticut studying ecology and environmental biology. She is doing research on the classification and evolution of the tomato family. The Natural Historian is provided by The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History in Storrs.*



# Introducing the Great Citizens' Bulletin Christmas Gift Subscription and Poster Deal!

This month we are offering our readers a very special opportunity to obtain a beautiful, limited-edition print of an original work by artist Michael D. Klein, to solve some tricky Christmas shopping problems, and — best of all — to spread the word about how beautiful our state is and what we can do to keep it that way.

The deal is this: If you order five one-year gift subscriptions to the *Citizens' Bulletin*, we will send you — free — a beautiful print, "Connecticut, naturally," matted and on parchment paper. These prints are limited in number, and each will be dated, numbered, and personally signed by the artist. We're sure your friends will be grateful to you for showing them what is being done to make Connecticut cleaner, safer, and more beautiful now and for future generations.

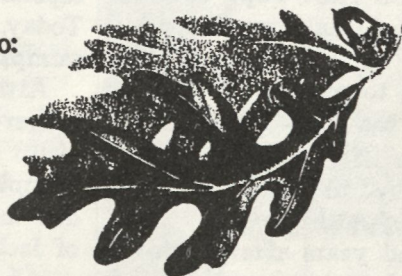
To take advantage of this special Christmas gift offer, send us the names of five friends and your check, made out to the *DEP Citizens' Bulletin*, for 25.00. You can't buy five better Christmas presents.



Yes, I would like to order five gift subscriptions to the *Citizens' Bulletin*. I am enclosing a list of five names, with a check for \$25. Please send me, absolutely free, a beautiful, personally signed print, "Connecticut, naturally," by artist Michael D. Klein.

Address all correspondence to:

DEP Citizens' Bulletin  
State Office Building  
165 Capitol Avenue  
Room 112  
Hartford, CT 06106



Please send "Connecticut, naturally," to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Please send the following gift subscriptions:

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name \_\_\_\_\_

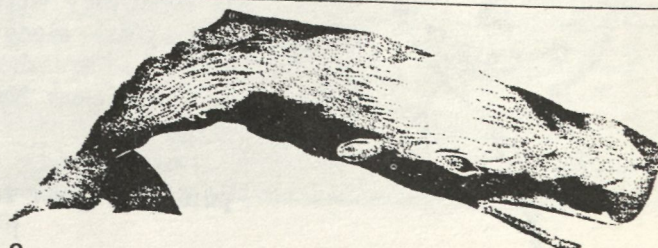
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_







Conservation Officer Richard Lewis, of the DEP's Bureau of Law Enforcement, was chosen as Conservation Officer of the Year, 1986, by the Shikar-Safari Club International. Presenting the award is Dr. C. Joseph Cross, while Dennis DeCarli, deputy commissioner of the DEP, looks on.



DEP's Deputy Commissioner Dennis DeCarli presides at the signing of the deed making the state the owner of King Philip's cave. Seated, left to right, are: Austin D. Barney II and Robert E. Patricelli, donors of the cave; Governor William A. O'Neill; and Leslie Carothers, commissioner of the DEP.

## The Cave Is Back

On July 14, Governor William A. O'Neill signed a deed and the state became the owner of King Philip's cave on Talcott Mountain. The cave has been a famous landmark in Connecticut legend and history.

Legend has it that Wampanoag Indian chief King Philip watched the burning of 40 dwellings and many barns in Simsbury — the only such razing of a Connecticut settlement — from the cave in 1676. Later, in 1687, Joseph Wadsworth hid in the cave after hiding the Connecticut Colony's charter in the Charter Oak and eluding the British.

The cave is part of a 13-acre parcel on the west rim of Talcott Mountain which was given to the DEP, at a ceremony at Folly Farm in Simsbury, by Austin D. Barney II and Robert E. Patricelli.

The parcel now becomes a part of Talcott Mountain State Park, whose Heublein Tower, the area's most visible landmark, can be seen south of King Philip's cave along the mountain ridge. (The cave, 15 feet deep and 20 feet below the ridge, is not accessible to the public, but is visible from Nod Road.)

Governor O'Neill, citing a comment that "Connecticut has buried more history than most can claim," said, "We're grateful to Austin Barney and Robert Patricelli that this particular and poignant piece of history now belongs to the people of Connecticut — and won't be buried."

The 13-acre parcel given the state is part of a 235-acre abandoned farm purchased by Barney and Patricelli in 1984 and restored. The farm property now includes a 50-horse equestrian center, the largest sheep raising business in Connecticut, and a timber harvesting effort. In addition, 65 acres not essential to the farming operation

(Continued on next page.)



have been subdivided.

Talcott Mountain State Park covers more than 500 acres in Avon, Bloomfield, and Simsbury. About 350 of its acres run along the Talcott Mountain (once King Philip's Mountain) ridge. Heublein Tower is at more or less the center of this parcel.

The six-story tower, which stands on the mountain's highest point (elev. 875') with a 360-degree view of the state, was registered with the U.S. Department of Interior as a Historic Place in 1983. It was built in 1914 — the most recent of a series of towers built on the ridge — by Gilbert F. Heublein, co-founder of the G.F. Heublein company.

The tower has been extensively restored in recent years, and a small museum has been added in its ground floor rooms. The Friends of Heublein Tower was established in 1984 to help the state restore the tower and improve its grounds. ■

## Metal Finishers Conference

On October 15, the Connecticut Association of Metal Finishers, Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, Connecticut Institute of Water Resources, the UConn School of Engineering and Environmental Research Institute, and the DEP are sponsoring a conference titled "Advanced Treatment Technologies and Metal Recovery in the Metal Finishing Industry." The all-day conference will be held at the Hartford Graduate Center. Pre-registration is required and the cost of the conference is \$35.00 per person. For further information, contact the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service at 244-2007. ■

## Museum of Natural History

The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History at The University of Connecticut in Storrs will hold the following events in October:

October 4, Lecture Series: "Report from Alaska," talk by Carl Rettenmeyer, Museum Director; 3 p.m. in the Benton Connection, Jorgensen Auditorium, free.

October 18, Lecture Series: "Living Skeletons," a slide talk with fabulous stories of antiquities in Northern Ireland and England, by Marion Meek, Senior Inspector of Historic Monuments for Northern Ireland; 3 p.m. in the Benton Connection, Jorgensen Auditorium, free.

October 20, Lecture Series:

"Who's at My Bird Feeder and What Are They Doing?" by Winnie Burkett; 7:30 p.m. in the Wilbur Cross Building, preregistration required; free to members, \$2 for non-members.

October 24, Children's Workshop: "Bird Adaptations," by Winnie Burkett; 1-2 p.m. in the Wilbur Cross Building, preregistration required; free to members, \$2 non-members.

October 30, Bird Seed Savings Days: This is the final day to order bulk quantities of bird seed; pick up date is November 14; the Museum joins with more than 100 non-profit institutions to purchase large quantities of seed to sell at low cost to the public.

For further information, phone (203) 486-4460. ■

## Map of the Month

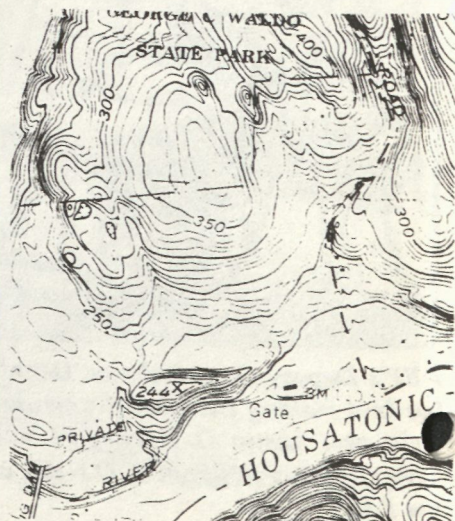
by  
Alan Levere  
Senior Environmental Analyst

This is the first article in a new monthly department highlighting various maps and publications available at the DEP Natural Resources Center Map and Publication Sales office.

This month we'll touch on just a sampling of what we have available. Among our biggest sellers are the 116 U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute topographic maps of all sections of our state. We also have a variety of state base maps that individually show ground water availability, drainage basins, ground water classifications, and the state's bedrock geology. Other publications include: the new fisherman's *Guide to 73 Lakes and Ponds of Connecticut*; geologic field trip guides; natural history publications, including *Rare and Endangered Species of Connecticut*, *Connecticut's Venomous Snakes*, and the best selling *Face of*

*Connecticut*, a popular, easily understandable **guide** to the relationship of the people, geology, and the land in our state.

For more information, request our free topographic order form and latest publication fliers by writing to: DEP-NRC, Map Sales, Room 555, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106, and keep an eye out for this column each month. ■





## For Your Information

by  
Leslie Lewis

Citizens'  
Participation Coordinator

In 1985, just after his re-election, Ronald Reagan convened the President's Commission on American Outdoors. The 15-member commission, which was chaired by former Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, was formed to determine what Americans want in the way of recreation areas and opportunities and to make sure that those areas and opportunities exist.

The last such study, known as the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) report, was released in 1962. It directly or indirectly resulted in the creation of the Land and Water Con-

servation Fund, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, and many other federal programs. Since that time, however, the growth in popularity of outdoor recreation has skyrocketed. Unfortunately, the supply of "quality recreational opportunities" has not kept up with the demand.

Major focal points of the new report were the calls for a new trust fund of a billion dollars a year to protect open spaces and for a national system of "greenways" linking open space areas. It also stressed the importance of protecting rivers and wetlands, strict enforcement of environmental protection laws, and a review of federal land management policy.

The commission was struck by the possibility of working from the

ground up — involving local and state entities in the protection scheme. Public/private partnerships are strongly encouraged (something which is already happening here in Connecticut) as a means of saving those open spaces as development increases. There is also a feeling that localized action leads to better management than might be possible from the federal bureaucracy.

As of this writing, the report is not available from the federal Department of the Interior. A legal suit was filed by private interests which own property within parks and preserves. Don't despair, however. An enterprising publishing house has printed the report in book form. If you are interested in obtaining a copy, you can order it for \$24.95 from Island Press, Box 7, Covelo, CA 95428, (707) 983-6432.

## The Night Sky

by  
Francine Jackson

As usual, there will be a full moon this month. But, unlike much of the year, this full moon was of direct importance to our ancestors, for, on October 7, we will be viewing the Harvest Moon.

Although this title ordinarily refers to the full moon in September, by definition it is the one occurring nearest to the autumnal equinox. This year, September's was 15.8 days before the equinox, October's only 13.6 days after. The importance of this moon lies in the fact that it is in the constellation Pisces, the Fishes, putting it very close to the celestial equator; because of this, the moon rises about the time the sun sets, plus it rises close to the same time each evening. Usually, the moon rises about 50 minutes later each day, but now, here in New England, that time is cut to 30

minutes. Having the moon come up so regularly during this time of year, harvest time, meant farmers could work later into the night, by the light of the "Harvest Moon."

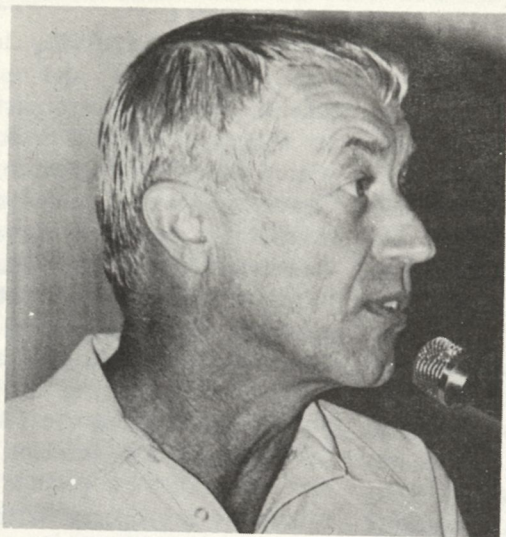
For those of us who are not farmers, who would rather look at



the moon than work under it, take a look up at it during this time. If you have a good imagination, you might notice, as did earlier peoples, that the surface features will appear to change as the moon moves across the sky during the night. Soon after rising, in early evening, its markings reminded early farmers of a jack-o'-lantern (possibly the first Halloween pumpkin?); around midnight, many feel the moon suggests a woman's profile, and in the early morning sky, it suddenly resembles a rabbit.

Of course, there may be some of you who do not see this pictorial progression occurring in the course of a beautiful October evening. But, then again, perhaps some of you may see even more unique figures. Yet, whether or not you see any unusual features on the lunar surface, isn't it nice to just look up and see the moon hanging up there in the sky. Keep shining on, Harvest Moon!





## A Tribute to a Decent Man

by  
John Hibbard

Robert L. Garrepy, state forester, state forest fire warden, director of the DEP's Bureau of Forestry, public servant, and friend, died on July 22, 1987, at the University of Connecticut Medical Center in Farmington. He was 49.

His death came as a shock to many colleagues, fellow employees, and friends, as most were unaware of his illness. He was taken from family, friends, and associates within two weeks of his 50th birthday.

At a memorial service held at the Holy Family Church in Enfield on July 25, 1987, Bob's father, Dr. Leo E. Garrepy, commented on his son's early years and his growth and development.

Bob developed an early interest in the outdoors as a boy scout, harvesting Christmas trees at the Green Mountain Forest in Norfolk, and as a 4-H Club member, when he completed various forestry and conservation projects.

This interest continued through high school and Yale University, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in 1960, and a Master of Science in forestry degree in 1962. His professional career began with the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska.

Bob's forestry work in Connecticut began with the former state Park and Forest Commission in the winter of 1964-65. This was at the James L. Goodwin State Forest and Forest Conservation Center in Hampton. There Bob was occupied with a variety of forestry projects, and developed an interest in the Forest Conservation Center.

The fact that Bob had lived at the newly-acquired James L. Goodwin State Forest and Conservation Center for a brief period contrib-

uted to his appreciation for the potential of the area. He was concerned that the Park and Forest Commission and the DEP's Bureau of Forestry, of which he was in charge, were unable to develop a permanent program of forest conservation education at the facility.

Bob later moved to the Pachaug State Forest in Voluntown, became ranger of that facility, and devoted himself to the multiple-use management of the state's largest state forest. His personal attachment to the Pachaug was so strong that he vigorously protested any encroachment on the forest.

Bob became staff forester for the Bureau of Forestry during the tenure of State Forester Edward Vandermillen. When he succeeded Vandermillen as state forester, Bob took the initiative in increasing multiple-use of state forests which paralleled the growth of the forest industry in Connecticut. Bob also was charged with the development of a fuelwood program on state lands during the energy crisis.

Robert L. Garrepy was a dedicated natural resources manager. He established the highest ethical standards for himself and for foresters working for the Bureau of Forestry. In his scheme of things, non-management, preservation, and protection are forms of management. He took responsibility for his actions and stood his ground when he thought he was right. While not all agreed with him all of the time, there were few who did not hold him in respect. He would accept change, but he was frustrated by indecision. Bob Garrepy was a decent human being who gave his best during 22 years of service to the citizens of Connecticut.



# Letters to the Editor

*(We hope our readers will forgive us if we print some of the unusually large number of letters we received this month. The purpose is not just to pat ourselves on the back — though, frankly, we're not above that sort of thing — but more to demonstrate something quite wonderful that's going on here: the relationship between this magazine and its readers. That relationship is, most clearly, one of honesty, respect, and mutual affection. To all our readers kind enough to send in these warm words, thanks. As you know, we'll continue to do our best here. Ed.)*

As a retired forester now living in his native state of Maine, and whose entire private sector career was spent working in and managing Connecticut's privately-owned woodlands for a wide variety of uses and values, I value the *Citizens' Bulletin* as a pleasurable and informative way to keep in touch with the whole spectrum of environmental planning and progress activities in which Connecticut continues to excel.

I am extending my subscription for two more years. Please keep the issues coming and keep up the good work.

Sherman H. Perkins  
Penobscot, Maine

When I renew a subscription, the magazine has to be good. I always look forward to receiving the *Citizens' Bulletin*.

Walter H. Gross  
Vernon

I love your magazine. So do those to whom I've introduced it. Great subjects and grand writers.

Muriel S. Davis  
Kensington

Very good information. Grade A. We hope these great efforts will continue to preserve our air, land, and water.

Joseph A. Forcelli Jr.  
Ridgefield

I enjoy reading the *Bulletin*. I never knew there were so many different places in Connecticut to go to.

Karen Sidle  
Pawcatuck

I especially enjoy your articles and maps of the "Night Sky"

Phyllis Sullivan  
Waterbury

We look forward to the *Bulletin*. It gives us information we don't get anywhere else and explains it so well. My husband, who expressed little interest at first, now reminds me to renew our subscription.

Ann Szoka  
West Suffield

It gets better all the time. I don't know what I'd do without it.

Mrs. Reynolds Girdler  
Riverside

I really enjoy this publication. I like the way you always include addresses of organizations, since I'd like to become more involved in the preservation of the environment.

Christine Darling  
Durham

I love it. It's extremely educational

(I'm a teacher) and very informative. Keep up the good work.

Cheryl Chadsey  
Cromwell

We like it fine. If every family in Connecticut subscribed and followed your principles, what a beautiful state we'd have.

Verner W. Nylin  
Vernon

Your magazine is great. It fills a real need.

Henry W. English  
New Haven

Your research and articles are excellent. I admire your efforts to keep these concerns before the public. I am contributing previous issues to our local library.

Mrs. R.H. Allen  
Berlin

## Endnote

"The cowman who clears his range of wolves does not realize that he is taking over the wolf's job of trimming the herd to fit the range. He has not learned to think like a mountain."

Aldo Leopold





**COSTAR**  
CONSTITUTION STATE RECYCLES

## Ray Cycle says, "COSTARs read the Citizens' Bulletin."

For further information on Connecticut's recycling program, please  
contact: Toby Goodrich, c/o *Citizens' Bulletin*, 165 Capitol Avenue,  
Hartford, CT 06106, or phone: 566-8108

---

### DEP Citizens' Bulletin

State of Connecticut  
Department of Environmental Protection  
State Office Building  
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID  
AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT